

BURGH OF FOLKESTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

F O R

1 9 5 0.



R.F.H. McELLIGOTT, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer.

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SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1950.

Borough	BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.
Area	4,099 acres.
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	£555,472.
Sum represented by ld. rate	...	...	...	...	...	£2,120.

Population (Registrar-General), 1950.

Total (including non-civilians)	...	...	45,380
Density of total Population	...	11.0 persons to an acre.	

Total Births.

Live Births	...	698 (654 legitimate, 44 illegitimate.)
Still Births	...	12 (12 legitimate, Nil illegitimate.)

Live Birth Rate.

Total	...	15.38 per 1,000 home population.
Corrected	...	15.34 " 1,000 " "
(Area comparability factor: 1.05)		

Death Rate.

Total	...	14.01 per 1,000 home population.
Corrected	...	12.05 per 1,000 home population.
(Area comparability factor: 0.86)		
Total Deaths	...	636 (292 males, 344 females.)

Infant Mortality Rate:

Legitimate Infants	...	29.0 per 1,000 legitimate live births.
Illegitimate Infants	...	45.4 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.
Total Infant Death Rate	...	30.1 per 1,000 births.
Total Infant Deaths	...	21 (10 males, 11 females.)

Cancer Death Rate	...	2.38 per 1,000 home population.
Phthisis Death Rate	...	0.29 per 1,000 home population.
Maternal Mortality	...	1.40 per 1,000 total births.

Total Deaths from:

(1) Diphtheria	...	...	...	Nil.
(2) Influenza	...	...	...	2.
(3) Maternal Causes	...	...	...	1.
(4) Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	15.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(Position as at 31st December, 1950)

Chairman:
Councillor D. Turner.

Vice-Chairman:
Alderman Mrs. M. Ireland.

Members:
His Worship the Mayor, Alderman W.J. Rule.
Councillor L.C. Aldridge. Councillor Mrs. E.S. Hoole.
" W.J. Bradley. " A.S. Lampard, C.C.
" F. Davies. " T.W. Williams.
" G.J.R. Eke. " L.A.P. Slade.
" N. Hall.

Office of the Medical Officer of Health,
FOLKESTONE, Kent.

September, 1951.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
of the Borough of Folkestone.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary state of the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

I took over duties as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Folkestone on the 29th December, 1950.

In general health in the Borough has been satisfactory and infectious diseases were less prevalent than last year, this being especially striking in the case of Measles, only 130 cases being notified as against 967 cases in 1949. Also, in the case of Whooping Cough there was a fall from 343 cases in 1949 to 125 in 1950.

Only one case of Diphtheria was notified, and there were no deaths from this disease. The reduction in the number of notifications and deaths from Diphtheria since immunisation was commenced in 1941 has been gratifying. Unfortunately, however, there has been a big decrease in the number of children immunized against this disease during 1950 - 483 primary inoculations as compared with 922 for 1949. There is a definite risk that the public may develop a false sense of security with regard to Diphtheria immunisation because of the relative non-prevalence of this disease at present which, of course, has been brought about by immunisation on a large scale.

There was a fall in Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia cases from 98 in 1949 to 55 in 1950.

There was an increase in Tuberculosis from 46 cases in 1949 to 54 in 1950, but a decrease in the number of deaths from this disease from 22 in 1949 to 18 in 1950.

One case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever was notified, with no death.

Three cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis were notified in civilians, with no deaths.

The Corrected Birth Rate was 15.8 per thousand of population, and the same as that for England and Wales. This is the lowest Birth Rate in Folkestone since 1942.

The Infant Mortality Rate gives a figure of 30.1 per thousand live births, which is slightly higher than 29.8 - the figure for England and Wales.

There was one maternal death, this being the case of a patient who was operated on for ectopic pregnancy.

The housing shortage continued, and a large number of applications were dealt with from people asking for help in obtaining fresh accommodation. On the whole, it has been possible to assist a great many of these cases where there has been chronic disease, such as Tuberculosis, or overcrowding and the Borough Treasurer (Housing Officer) and Housing Committee have been most sympathetic and helpful in cases where the Health Department has stipulated real urgency.

The Old Peoples' Welfare Committee has done a great deal of very useful work during the year, with visiting in conjunction with the W.V.S. and Old Peoples' Clubs, and the Meals-on-Wheels has filled a big need.

There is at all times a close liaison between the Old Peoples' Welfare Committee and the Health Department.

There is still no means by which Section 47 of the National Assistance Act can be put into operation as it has not been defined who is to undertake the actual removal of the patient under the Section.

My thanks are due in full measure to the County Health Visitors for their assistance during the year, as also to the County Home and Domestic Help Organiser, who have been ever ready with their most useful services.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R.F.H. McELLIGOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Acting Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Temporary.)	) R.F.H. McElligott, M.B., Ch.B.,) B.A.O. (Part-time.)) (Commenced: 29.12.50.))
Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Temporary.)	) G.J.V. Crosby, C.B.E., T.D.,) M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S.,) L.R.C.P., E.H.P. (Part-time.)) (Resigned: 28.12.50.)
Assistant Medical Inspectors of Aliens. (Temporary.)	) Georgette Crosby, M.R.C.S.,) L.R.C.P. (Part-time.)) J.M.B. Morwood, M.B., B.Ch. (Belfast.) (Part-time.) M.B. Watson, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part-time.)
Senior Sanitary Inspector (Borough and Port.)	) * L.H. Vale, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,) Cert. S.I.B.
Assistant Officer under Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.))
Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.))
Sanitary Inspector (Borough and Port.)	) * L.F. Pattmen, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.) * A. Stubbs, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.B.
Health Inspector under Folkestone Port Order, 1922, etc.)	) * E.M. Howells, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.) * D. Prebble, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.	) ) * Also hold Certificate of: Royal Sanitary Institute as "Inspector of Meat and other Foods."
Nurse assisting with Medical Inspection of Aliens. (Temporary.)	) Nurse D. Summerfield, S.R.N.,) C.M.B., Health Visitor and) School Nurses Certificate of R.S.I. (Part-time.)

Part I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ...	4,099.
Total Population: Registrar-General (1950) ...	45,380.
Number of inhabited houses (including flats, etc.)	11,967 approx.
Rateable Value ...	£555,472.
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£22,120.

Employment in Folkestone.

The following brief report on the employment position in Folkestone during 1950 has been supplied by the Manager of the local Employment Exchange:

Employment in Folkestone during 1950 was fairly satisfactory. Demands for labour varied widely according to the time of the year; e.g., in Summer notifications of vacancies remaining unfilled totalled 305, as against the lowest figure in Winter of 74. The main opportunities for men occurred in the Building and Civil Engineering Industry. Demands for women came principally from the Hotel and Catering Trades. Other important industries employing over 500 persons include Agriculture and Fisheries, Transport, Distributive Trades, Motor Manufacture and Repair. Several new light industries have started in the town but the number of employees are not yet very large.

Unemployment fluctuated widely according to the season. The lowest figure of 212 in August rose steeply to a total of 648 by the 11th December. Unemployed building trade workers formed the largest group amongst men, of whom many were skilled tradesmen, principally painters. At all times of the year there were substantial numbers of male clerical and executive workers unemployed. Female workers were in such great demand during the holiday season that the numbers unemployed fell to less than 50, but by the end of the year that figure had increased fivefold. Approximately half the women registered as unemployed had worked in the Hotel and Catering Industries. There was a large turnover of labour throughout the year and very few persons were unemployed for six months or more.

Under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, there are 754 registered disabled persons in Folkestone, including 82 women. In December 1950 there were 62 disabled men and 5 disabled women unemployed.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1950.

(After correction for inward and outward transfers)

		<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
<u>Live Births:</u>	Legitimate	654	343	311
	Illegitimate	44	23	21
<u>Still Births:</u>	Legitimate	12	4	8
	Illegitimate	-	-	-

Birth Rate:

Birth Rate per 1,000 home population:-

Total	...	15.38
Corrected	...	15.84
(Area Comparability Factor: 1.03)		

Death Rate:

Death Rate per 1,000 home population:-

Total	...	14.01
Corrected	...	12.19
(Area Comparability Factor: 0.86)		

Infant Mortality Rate:
(Under 1 year of age)

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Legitimate	19	9	10
Illegitimate	2	1	1
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	30.1	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	29.0	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	45.4	

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	108.
Deaths from Influenza	...	...	...	2.
Deaths from Maternal Causes	...	...	...	1.

Deaths from Notifiable Diseases during the year 1950.

Pneumonia	...	13.
<u>Tuberculosis:</u>		
Pulmonary	...	13.
Other Forms	...	5.

DEATHS 1950.

Causes of, and ages at, death during the year 1950.

	All		Under		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		Over	
	Ages		1 yr.														65.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	7	1	1	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic dis.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Ac. poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	9	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	2	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	6	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	32	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	10	22	15	-	-
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
16. Diabetes.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	22	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	19	55	-	-
18. Coronary disease, angina.	41	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	5	31	25	-	-
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	7	-	-
20. Other heart disease	45	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	8	35	84	-
21. Other circulatory disease.	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	-	-
22. Influenza.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
23. Pneumonia.	7	11	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	6	-	-
24. Bronchitis.	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	10	9	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	4	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	2	1	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	17	-	-
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	28	30	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	2	16	20	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
34. All other accidents.	4	9	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	-
35. Suicide.	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	3	-
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	292	344	10	11	2	-	1	2	1	3	3	14	15	68	53	193	260	-

DEATHS.

Ward Distribution of Deaths during 1950.

Age Groups.	WARDS.									TOTAL
	Central	Cheriton	East	Foord	Harbour	Harvey	Morehall	Park	Sandgate	
Under 1 year.	2	6	4	1	-	4	1	1	2	21
1 and under 2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
2 " " 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5 " " 15	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
15 " " 25	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	6
25 " " 45	-	9	5	2	3	3	2	2	3	29
45 " " 65	10	24	17	11	9	18	8	10	14	121
65 and upwards.	39	56	43	59	55	72	45	58	68	453
<u>TOTALS.</u>	53	98	69	53	47	99	57	75	87	636

Infant Deaths during 1950.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Accidental Asphyxia.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Atelectasis.	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Congenital Malformations.	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	4
Erythroblastosis Foetalis.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia.	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
Prematurity.	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
<u>TOTALS.</u>	14	-	-	1	15	1	3	1	1	21

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS - 1950.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1950. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London.)	148 Smaller Towns	London Adminis- trative County	FOLKE- STONE.
Rates per 1,000 Home Population.					
Births.					
Live Births	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	15.8 (cor.)
Still Births	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.26
Deaths.					
All causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	12.0 (cor.)
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.39
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.04
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioenceph- alitis)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.39
Notifications. (Corrected.)					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Meningococcal Inf.	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	1.05
Whooping Cough	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	2.75
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.57
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	2.86
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	0.39
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioenceph- alitis)					
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.08
Non-paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	-
Deaths.					
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
All causes under 1 year of age	29.8	33.8	29.4	26.3	30.1
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	1.4
Notifications. (Corrected.)					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	-
Maternal Mortality.					
Rates per Million Women aged 15-44					
Abort. with Seps.	0.09		7		-
Other Abort.	0.05		4		-
Comp. of preg. and delivery.	0.54				1.40
Sep. of c'birth and the puerperium	0.03				-
Other comps. of the puerperium.	0.15				-

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following gives comparative statistics of some of the more important items for the past nine years.

Rate per 1,000 population unless otherwise stated.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<u>Notifications:</u>									
Diphtheria.	1.01	1.94	.66	1.35	.55	.05	Nil	0.04	0.02
Scarlet Fever.	.64	.86	1.23	2.41	1.28	1.04	0.90	1.29	1.03
Measles.	.69	12.65	.92	12.70	8.53	5.17	2.77	22.85	2.86
<u>Births:</u>									
No. of Births.	271	325	366	540	312	952	808	722	698
Birth Rate.	14	17	18	19	22	25	19	17	15
<u>Deaths:</u>									
No. of Deaths.	324	345	331	410	459	574	536	608	656
Death Rate.	17	18	17	15	12	14	12	11.9 (cord)	12 (cord)
<u>Infant Deaths:</u> (Under 1 yr.)									
No. of Deaths.	17	9	15	27	19	29	29	14	21
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births.	62	27	40	50	23	30	35	19	30
<u>Illegitimate Infants:</u>									
No. of Illegi- timate Births.	36	31	38	61	74	86	80	42	44
Rate per 1,000 live births.	132.6	95.3	103.8	112.9	91.1	91.4	99.0	58.1	63.0
No. of Illegitimate Deaths (under 1 year.)	7	1	1	6	2	5	5	Nil	2
Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births.	194.4	32.2	26.3	98.3	27.0	58.1	62.5	Nil	45.4
<u>Deaths from Dia- rrhoea under two years of age:</u>									
	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1	1	1
<u>Maternal Deaths:</u>									
No. of Deaths.	2	1	3	Nil	Nil	3	2	Nil	1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births.	1.27	2	7	Nil	Nil	3	2	Nil	1
<u>Tuberculosis: (All forms.)</u>									
No. of Deaths.	19	21	19	19	19	21	23	20	18
Death Rate.	1.01	1.13	.97	.69	.52	.52	.54	.47	.39
<u>Cancer:</u>									
No. of Deaths.	49	50	52	64	60	84	94	92	108
Death Rate.	2.60	2.70	2.67	2.34	1.66	2.09	2.24	2.17	2.38

Part II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

In accordance with Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the following services in this Borough are carried out by the Kent County Council:

- (1) Care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.
- (2) Domestic midwifery.
- (3) Health visiting.
- (4) Home Nursing.
- (5) Vaccination and immunisation.
- (6) Ambulance service.
- (7) Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
- (8) Domestic help.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

The Kent County Council continued to provide the following clinics during the year:

(a) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.

Old Harvey Grammar School.

Cheriton Clinic.

Wednesday - afternoon.

Tuesday - afternoon.

Thursday - morning.

These clinics were under the supervision of Mr. J.W.D. Buttery F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

(b) Infant Welfare.

Old Harvey Grammar School.

Cheriton Clinic.

*Tuesday - afternoon.

*Monday - afternoon.

*Friday - morning.

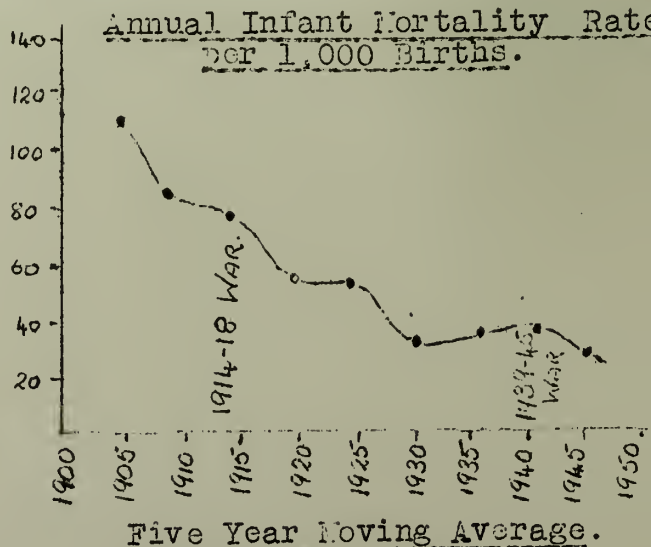
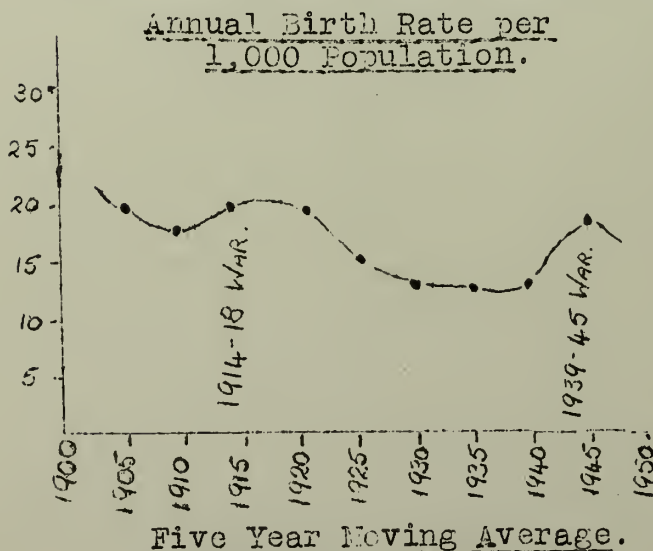
Thursday - afternoon.

*Dr. Margaret Haywood in attendance.

The graphs below show the Birth Rate per 1,000 population and the Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births in Folkestone during the past 50 years, based on a 5 year moving average.

It is interesting to note the rise in the birth rate during both the post-war periods (1920 and 1945.)

Infant mortality has shown a big decrease from 117.4 per 1,000 births in 1900 to 30.1 in 1950 with rises during the war years.



HOSPITALS.

The South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee is responsible for this service and the following hospitals are available for patients from this area:

- (a) General and Maternity.
Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.
Willesborough Hospital, Nr. Ashford.
Buckland Hospital, Dover.
- (b) Infectious Diseases (excluding Smallpox).
Dover Isolation Hospital.
Ashford Isolation Hospital.
- (c) Chronic Sick.
St. Mary's Hospital, Lyminge.
Buckland Hospital, Dover.
Hothfield Hospital, Charing.

Any patient notified as suffering from Smallpox would be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An efficient ambulance service is maintained in Folkestone by the K.C.C. for general, maternity and accident cases.

Smallpox and Typhus cases would be moved by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service and other cases of infectious disease by County Council ambulances from Dover or Ashford.

IMMUNIZATION.

The Kent County Council has held regular weekly immunization clinics in the Borough (5 at Folkestone and 1 at Cheriton each month.) Children were also immunized by their own doctor.

During the year 483 children received a primary inoculation and 384 were given a re-enforcing injection; these figures show a big decrease and compare with 922 and 1,532 respectively for 1949.

Approximately 65% of the children under the age of 15 years had been immunized in Folkestone between 1st January, 1950 and 31st December, 1950.

VACCINATION.

Facilities for the vaccination of children were available at the weekly immunization clinics and also from local general practitioners. 416 persons were vaccinated and 125 re-vaccinated during 1950.

216 (50.9%) of the 698 children born in 1950 were vaccinated before the end of the year.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These examinations are carried out by arrangement with the Kent County Laboratory at Maidstone.

During the year the following specimens were submitted for bacteriological examination:

	Result.	
	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>
<u>Sent by Medical Practitioners.</u>		
Sputum for Tuberculosis.	24.	Negative results are not sent to M.O.H.
<u>Sent by Medical Officer of Health.</u>		
Swabs for Diphtheria.	-	8.
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci.	6.	78.

MENTAL HEALTH.

This authority is not responsible for the administration or work undertaken in the community in accordance with Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1936, the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, and Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1958.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47.

No official action was taken by the Council under this Section during the year.

A woman of uncertain age living in the most filthy conditions, where action had been contemplated under this Section, was subsequently seen by a Specialist and a Magistrate's Order obtained for her removal to a Mental Hospital.

NURSING HOMES - (Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936.)

One Nursing Home was first registered and four discontinued during 1950. At the end of the year there were seven Nursing Homes providing the following beds:

For maternity patients only	-	10)	
For maternity or other patients	-	5)	<u>Total 63.</u>
For other patients only	-	48)	

Ten visits of inspection were made by the Medical Officer of Health.

Exemption from the operation of Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936, was granted to the Bruce Porter Convalescent Home.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1936, the Regional Hospital Boards are responsible for the treatment of venereal disease.

Clinics are available at Ashford, Canterbury and Dover.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Inspector F.E. Freegard's ever-willing assistance during the year, especially in the case where the home conditions of two children were such that an Order was made by the local Magistrates for the boy to be admitted to a Children's Home and the girl placed under the supervision of the Probation Officer, has been very much appreciated.

Part III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(Including Report by L.H. Vale, Esq., Chief Sanitary Inspector.)

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply to this Borough is provided by three sources, namely:

- (1) Folkestone Waterworks Company - main supply to the town.
- (2) Folkestone Corporation - 422 dwelling-houses in the Sandgate Area.
- (3) Brockman Waterworks Company - 1 inn only situated on the Borough boundary.

Only a very few houses, mostly on the outskirts of the Borough, do not receive a piped water supply. Negotiations are in hand for a main supply to be provided to dwellings in the Danton Pinch area where water is at present obtained by collecting rainwater into underground tanks. There are no standpipes in this Borough.

During 1950 the Folkestone Waterworks Company laid mains to serve the Biggins Wood housing site of the Folkestone Corporation.

Every possible precaution is taken to ensure continued safety of supply, and samples were taken at regular intervals throughout the year by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The following samples were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination:

(a) Bacteriological Examination.

	<u>Raw Water.</u>		<u>Treated Water.</u>		<u>Total Samples.</u>
	<u>Satis- factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory.</u>	<u>Satis- factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory.</u>	
Folkestone Water-works Company.	-	-	39	-	39
Folkestone Corporation supply.	44	5	15	-	64
Brockman Water-works Company.	2	1	-	-	3
Roof water in storage tank.	-	1	-	-	1
Spring water.	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Total:</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>108</u>

(b) Chemical Examination.

	<u>Raw Water.</u>	
	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Folkestone Corporation supply.	<u>2.</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Total:</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>

Unsatisfactory supplies were either chlorinated or boiled before use or temporarily taken out of supply.

Details of the chemical result of one sample of untreated water from the Folkestone Corporation supply is as follows:

N.B. - All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon.

Description or number of sample.	"From Upper Honeywood Spring."
Appearance.	Clear.
Colour.	Green-blue.
Smell.	Normal.
Chlorine in Chlorides.	3.29
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates.	None.
Nitrogen in Nitrates.	0.06
Nitrogen in Nitrites.	None.
Ammonia.	Trace only.
Albuminoid Ammonia.	0.0029
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes.	Trace only.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours.	0.022
Hardness before boiling. (Total).	22.6
Hardness after boiling. (Permanent).	6.2
Total Solid Matter.	35.84
Microscopical Examination of Deposit.	Slight and unimportant.
Metallic Impregnation. (Copper, Lead, Zinc.)	None.

Remarks:

The above results are generally satisfactory throughout and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The results are very similar to those previously reported upon from this source.

ERNEST M. HAWKINS,
Public Analyst, Borough of Folkestone.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

No extension or improvement has been carried out during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Borough Engineer reports that the construction of a sewer, 5'0" in diameter, from Foord Road via Radnor Bridge Road to Hill Road was completed during 1950.

Extensions and repairs to sea outfall sewer were commenced and should be completed during 1951.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The only small stream in this area is the Pent Stream and any slight pollution is remedied immediately.

HOUSING.

The housing shortage still remains acute and I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer for the following summary of the number on the Council's Housing Waiting List at 31st December, 1950, in terms of family units:

<u>No. in Family.</u>			<u>No. of Families</u> <u>on List.</u>
1	...	...	74
2	...	...	746
3	...	...	557
4	...	...	282
5	...	...	143
6	...	...	61
7	...	...	26
8	...	...	10
9	...	...	5
10 or over	...	...	5
<u>Total.</u>			<u>1,909</u>

273 families were accommodated in Council houses, etc., during the year and the Borough Engineer reports that the following programme was completed:

- (a) Number of houses put into habitable condition ... 18.
- (b) Number of houses which were converted into units of accommodation ... 9 houses into 12 units.
- (c) Number of new houses completed during the year:
 - (1) Re-erected war damaged properties ... 12
 - (2) Private Enterprise houses ... 13
 - (3) Council houses erected ... 60

Future Housing Programme.

For 1951 the houses allocated by the Ministry of Health number 135 of which 27 will be for private individuals.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the activities of the Sanitary Section of the Health Department for the year 1950 and trust that the details included in the following pages will illustrate the amount of work accomplished.

The year has been one of steady progress and this is due in no small measure to the wholehearted efforts of the District Sanitary Inspectors who have worked together splendidly as a team. They have been tireless in their efforts to maintain the sanitary services of the Borough at a high standard and it is very pleasing to pay tribute to the excellence of their work. To maintain keenness and enthusiasm in these continuing days of shortages, restrictions and an enforced policy of restraint is in itself an achievement and when, despite such difficulties a substantial record of defects and unsatisfactory conditions remedied is shown, the fruits of success are even sweeter.

The only major legislative change affecting the Department was the operation of the Damage by Pests Act and here the effect was administrative rather than practical. The shops Act 1950 and the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act 1950 were also placed on the Statute Book but both are primarily consolidation measures so far as the sanitary services are concerned.

A special degree of priority, having regard to other commitments, was given to the inspection of food premises and to Food Hygiene propaganda and the effort has unquestionably been worth while. A sure sign of progress is that improvements both in structural conditions, equipment and maintenance, and - equally important - in day to day routine methods and practices are being increasingly noted behind the scenes.

The growing National interest in this subject has been reflected by the activities of 3 investigating bodies sponsored by the Government who have been exploring relevant matters. They are the Manufactured Meat Products Working Party, the Inter-Departmental Committee on Meat Inspection and the Catering Trade Working Party. The report of the first named Party was issued in November and included a number of important and welcome recommendations relating to registration of premises, equipment, handling of raw materials and processing methods, etc., which it is hoped will be incorporated in legislation in the not too far distant future.

I am particularly appreciative of the interest, support and encouragement afforded to the Department by the Health Committee and indeed the whole Council throughout the year; I would again express thanks to the Officers of all other Departments of the Corporation for their readiness to co-operate in matters of mutual interest and would include in this a reference to the valuable assistance of Professor Hawkins, the Borough Analyst, who is always most willing to place his extensive knowledge and experience at our disposal. Finally I am grateful to the clerical staff for their unfailing response to the demands made upon them.

L.H. VALE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

COMPLAINTS.

Number of complaints received and dealt with	...	461
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INSPECTIONS - Summary of Visits made.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Number of premises inspected (primary visits)	...	956
Number of visits to premises (including re-visits)	...	5127

Housing Act, 1936.

Number of visits for purposes of Section 9 (repair)	...	310
Number of visits for purposes of Sections 11/12 (condemnation)	...	51
Number of visits re re-housing applications (alleged over-crowding, etc.)		69
Number of visits re Tuberculosis patients	...	47

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Number of premises where food stored or handled	...	1695
Number of ice-cream premises	...	332

Shops Act, 1934.

Number of premises inspected and recorded	...	187
Number of visits for purposes of Act	...	383

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of inspections for purposes of Milk Regulations	..	186
--	----	-----

Visits to other premises not recorded above.

Factories (a) Power	...	239
(b) Non-power	...	21
(c) Outworkers	...	10
Infectious diseases	...	60
Smoke abatement	...	7
Places of entertainment	...	56
Licensed premises	...	76
Moveable dwellings	...	236
Moveable dwelling sites	...	6
Slaughterhouses (Hythe)	...	15
Knackers Yard	...	9
Rats and mice (visits by Inspectors only)	...	52
Bathing pool	...	8
Food Hygiene Lectures	...	34
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	764
Visits to Port	...	727

<u>TOTAL:</u>	...	8526
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SERVICE OF NOTICES, ETC:-

1950.	Notices Served		Notices Complied		Nuisances or defects found	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Found	Complied
Public Health Act.	453	18	344	15	1369	1110
Food and Drugs Act.	168	-	108	-	685	388
Shops Act.	21	-	14	-	40	25
Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.	9	-	5	-	14	8
Factories.	21	-	15	-	47	36
Housing Act.	63	1	57	1	374	424
Folkestone Corporation Act.	-	2	-	2	-	2
Water Act.	1	-	1	-	1	1
<u>TOTALS:</u>	756	21	544	18	2530	1994

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS REMEDIED UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

<u>Dampness.</u>	Roofs repaired	...	105
	Eaves guttering repaired or renewed	...	71
	Damp-proof courses provided	...	2
	External walls pointed or re-rendered, etc.	...	67
<u>General Repairs.</u>	Internal wallplaster repaired or renewed	...	158
	Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed	...	71
	Floors repaired or renewed	...	63
	Doors repaired or renewed	...	25
	Windows repaired or renewed	...	124
	Sashcords renewed	...	72
	Additional windows provided	...	7
	Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed	...	46
	Additional ventilation to rooms	...	9
	Rooms cleansed (walls and ceilings)	...	197
	Food stores ventilated	...	6
	Staircases repaired	...	5
	Chimneys repaired	...	26
	Other repairs	...	41

Analysis of Defects remedied under Public Health
and Housing Acts. (Cont'd.)

<u>Water Supply.</u>	Pipes or taps repaired or provided	...	6
	Supply re-instated	...	1
<u>Paving.</u>	Paving repaired or renewed	...	12
<u>Rainwater Pipes.</u>	Pipes repaired or renewed	...	30
	Additional pipes provided	...	2
	Disconnected from drain	...	1
<u>Sinks.</u>	New provided	...	6
<u>Wastepipes.</u>	Pipes repaired or trapped	...	13
	New pipes provided	...	5
<u>Drainage.</u>	Repaired/cleansed	...	78
	Reconstructed or sections relaid	...	10
	New gullies provided	...	2
	Anti-flooding valves provided	...	2
<u>Manholes.</u>	New provided	...	2
	Repaired	...	3
	Covers provided	...	1
<u>Ventilating. Shafts.</u>	Repaired or renewed	...	4
	Fresh air inlets repaired or renewed	...	2
<u>Soilpipes.</u>	New provided	...	3
	Repaired	...	4
<u>Waterclosets.</u>	Roofs repaired or renewed	...	13
	Lighted or ventilated	...	6
	Walls and ceilings repaired or renewed internally	...	21
	Walls repaired externally	...	2
	Floors repaired or renewed	...	7
	Doors repaired or renewed	...	7
	New pans fixed	...	22
	New seats fixed	...	22
	Flushing apparatus repaired	...	21
	New flushing apparatus provided	...	11
	Apartments cleansed	...	13
	Windows repaired	...	4
<u>Refuse Bins.</u>	New bins provided	...	23
<u>Miscellaneous.</u>	Nuisance from animals, etc., abated	...	4
	Accumulation of refuse removed	...	36
	Unclassified	...	40

DISINFECTION AND DEINFESTATION.

All cases of Infectious Disease notified were visited by the District Sanitary Inspectors and arrangements made for disinfection of premises, bedding, etc.

In addition arrangements were made, on request, for steam disinfection of a large quantity of mattresses and pillows from the Kent War Agricultural Committee Hostels, on payment of an appropriate charge. Similar service was given in other comparable cases as occasion arose.

The service also covers disinfection of cabins and bedding on cross channel steamers at the Harbour after occupation by patients suffering from infectious diseases such as Tuberculosis.

59 cases of verminous premises were dealt with during the year, the more serious ones by action under the Public Health Act, when owners were requested to arrange for Hydrogen Cyanide treatment. In less severe cases thorough spraying with suitable insecticides was undertaken, coupled with steam disinfection of clothing and bedding, etc.

Request for advice and help in dealing with 10 infestations of cockroaches were also received from a number of hotels and other food premises, partly due, I believe, to the activities of the Department in the Food Hygiene Drive and in all cases practical assistance was given, invariably with marked success.

Statistical details relating to the service are:-

Number of houses treated for disinfection			
	(infectious disease)	...	104
"	" rooms involved	...	205
"	" houses and other premises treated		
	for deinfestation	...	59
"	" rooms involved	...	199
"	" articles of bedding, etc., disinfected		2817
"	" library books disinfected	...	106
"	" articles destroyed	...	93

FOOD SUPPLIES.

(a) Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

The control of slaughtering remains with the Ministry of Food and no slaughterhouses are therefore in use in the Borough, all home-killed supplies being sent into the town from either the Hythe, Lenham or Woolwich Abattoirs. As in previous years assistance was given on request with the post-mortem inspection of animals at Hythe on a number of occasions.

Inspection of meat received at the Wholesale Meat Supply Association Depot in Grace Hill for distribution throughout the area was carried out as necessary and it is pleasing to record the close co-operation which exists between Mr. G. Laws, the local Manager, and my Department in this connection. Concern arose at one period in respect of the condition of some of the meat offals, arriving in Folkestone by rail from Woolwich, several quantities having to be condemned because of staleness and decomposition. This appeared to be due to unsatisfactory packing and transport arrangements but representations to the Chief Technical Advisor to the Ministry of Food resulted in the trouble being obviated.

Food Supplies. (Cont'd.)

(a) Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. (Cont'd.)

A large quantity of assorted foodstuffs was also condemned at various food shops and stores in the Borough. All food which is destroyed locally is disposed of by burning at the incinerator in the East Cliff Works.

One Knackers Yard is licensed and routine visits are made to ensure compliance with relevant statutory requirements.

Summary of Food Condemned.

1. Meat and Meat Products.

Beef (English)	1022 lbs.
" (Imported)	502 "
Mutton (Imported)	77 "
Mutton (English)	465 "
Bovine heads and tongues	486 "
" livers	287 "
" kidneys	14 "
" kidney fat	17 "
" brains	15 "
" lungs	72 "
" hearts	38 "
" spleens	25 "
" skirts	17 "
" tails	25 "
Veal (English)	56 "
Pork (English)	249 "
Bacon	165 "
Ham	32 "
Tripe	58 "
Cooked steak	40 "
Meat (canned)	271 tins.
Chicken	14
Guinea fowls	4
Geese	5
Rabbits	24
Pork pies	2
Meat cubes extract (small)	576
Sausages	2 lbs.

2. Fish and Fish Products.

Kippers	12 stones.
Herrings	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fish (various)	23 "
Cod	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Smoked cod fillets	7 "
Plaice	4 "
Salmon	5 lbs.
Crabs	126 "
Lobsters	40 "
Prawns	56 "
Fish in cans	335 tins.

Summary of Food Condemned. (Cont'd.)

3. Other Foods.

Coffee	3 tins.
Fruit	199 "
Fruit juice	17 "
Ice cream wafers	21 "
Jam	48 "
Milk	350 "
Mincemeat	1 tin.
Mustard	19 tins.
Puddings	9 "
Soup	146 "
Spaghetti	10 "
Syrup	5 "
Vegetables	426 "
Ryvita	1 packet.
Oats	1 "
Suet	1 "
Gravy powder	820 packets.
Poultry dressing seasoning	6 "
Soup	196 "
Lemon curd	2 bottles.
Sauce	38 "
Mushrooms	4 "
Meat extract	13 "
Pickles	271 "
Fruit	5 "
Salad Cream	9 "
Honey	3 "
Olives	5 "
Gherkins	1 bottle.
Cordial	68 bottles.
Eggs	2640
Arrowroot	28 lbs.
Almonds, ground	26 "
Butter	27 "
Cornflour	13 "
Cake	10 "
Cheese	2803 "
Chocolate	8 "
Cooking fat	2 "
Curry powder	10 "
Cherries, glaze	11 "
Biscuits	51 "
Custard powder	43 "
Chocolate spread	128 "
Cake mixture	389 "
Cake filling (spread)	53 "
Dates	100 "
Flour	3 "
Figs	70 "
Gelatine	101 "
Gravy salt	16 "
Ginger, root	14 "
Jam	14 "
Macaroon	183 "
Meringue powder	7 "
Margarine	24 "
Nutmegs	2 "
Orange peel	4 "
Ovaltine	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oats, rolled	175 "

Summary of Foods Condemned. (Cont'd.)

3. Other Foods. (Cont'd.)

Potatoes	101 lbs.
Peas, split	14 "
Rice	17 "
Raising powder	19 "
Salt	168 "
Spice	15 "
Sugar	32 "
Semolina	45 "
Spaghetti	56 "
Sweets	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tea	4 "
Vegetables	807 "
Vermicelli	28 "
Walnuts	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Yeast	14 "

(b) Food Hygiene.

The Department, with active support from the Health Committee, have taken a lively interest in this matter and a local campaign has been pressed continuously, routine inspections and "on the spot" advice to individuals being a feature, while organised lectures and demonstrations, accompanied by films, film strips, practical exhibits, etc., have been arranged whenever the opportunity has occurred. Local Associations have repeatedly expressed their desire to support the campaign but unfortunately the greatest stumbling block is still the ignorance of some individual food handlers as to the danger of lazy and unhygienic practices and a seeming lack of enthusiasm to attend lectures where this ignorance may be dispelled.

With the object of broadening the approach to the matter a series of very successful meetings were arranged in June and short talks, followed by suitable films were shown to selected invited audiences every day for a week. The meetings were very well supported and the venture resulted in requests for similar illustrated lectures from a number of organisations. All requests were met and during the year 15 meetings were addressed on the subject, total attendances being over 800. It was felt that sufficient interest had been stimulated to justify holding a public exhibition and at the end of the year preliminary arrangements for the effort were well in hand.

A systematic inspection of all licensed premises has also been proceeding and a considerable number of notices have been served requesting improvements. The response from the Brewers to these requests has been very gratifying indeed but the material progress made is disappointing due to the difficulties of obtaining licences from the Ministry of Works for the alterations involved. Hope springs eternal however and I have no doubt the results desired will be gradually achieved.

The total number of visits made to food establishments, including ice-cream premises, was 2,027 and as a result 685 defects were found, of which 388 were remedied. Instructions in connection with many of the remaining items had been issued by the end of the year.

The work carried out ranged from replacement of broken window panes to major reconstruction and re-conditioning.

Food Hygiene. (Cont'd.)

While these figures give the cold statistical details of the work accomplished they do not adequately portray the persuasion, coercion and patient argument that is often involved, neither do they indicate the number of occasions where bad habits and practices have been rectified by education of personnel since such efforts are not recorded by notices.

(c) Ice Cream.

No. of manufacturers on register	...	15
No. of vendors on register	...	128

Strict supervision has been maintained over all premises where ice cream is manufactured and/or sold and on the rare occasions when unsatisfactory results were received a thorough investigation was carried out, coupled with the taking of check samples as necessary.

On the whole the ice cream distributed in the Borough was maintained at a remarkably satisfactory standard of both chemical quality and bacteriological cleanliness.

The cleanliness of one particular brand of ice cream supplied from outside the Borough did, however, give rise to some little concern on occasions and strong representations were made to the manufacturers involved. The local authority in whose district the factory is situated was also advised of the position in order that they could take action in the matter.

The immediate effect was a welcome improvement in the results of samples taken but it remains to be seen whether this improvement is maintained in future.

Summary of Samples Taken.

(1) Compositional quality (Chemical Analysis).

<u>Fat Content.</u>	<u>Solids Not Fat.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>
Below 6%	-	Nil
6.0% - 7.0%	54%	1
7.0% - 9.0%)		12
9.0% - 11.0%)	16% to	14
11.0% - 13.0%)	31%	5
13.0% and above)		4

NOTE: Minimum legal standards of composition for ice cream are now:-

5% Fat.
10% Sugar.
7½% milk solids other than fat.

Summary of Samples Taken. (Cont'd.)

(2) Bacteriological Cleanliness (Methylene Blue Test).

<u>Description.</u>	<u>Bacteriological Grading.</u>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ice Cream.	63	7	10	6
Choc Bars.	8	1	2	-
Ice Lolly.	1	-	-	-
<u>Totals.</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Percentage summary.</u>	<u>74.7%</u>	<u>7.8%</u>	<u>11.7%</u>	<u>5.8%</u>

NOTE: The official recommendation is that throughout the year, of samples taken from any one trader, 50% should conform to Grade 1, with 80% in Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20% in Grade 3 and none in Grade 4.

With the one exception mentioned above this standard was generally easily achieved.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

156 formal samples and 98 informal samples of various foodstuffs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, as follows:-

Samples of Milk and Other Foods, etc., submitted for chemical examination.

	<u>Formal.</u>	<u>Informal.</u>
Almonds, ground		2
Angelica		1
Backache pills		1
Bananas, dried		1
Blanc-mange powder		1
Brawn, pork		1
Bunflour mixture		1
Butter - on bread		1
Cake, chocolate		1
Castor oil		1
Cereals, tapioca		1
Cheese		1
Cheese, processed	1	1
Cheese spread	1	1
Chellies	3	
Cherries, crystallised		1
Cherries, glace		2
Chocolate		1
Coffee		1
Coffee extract		1
Cooking fat		2
Cordial, black currant		1
Cordial, orange squash		1
Chicken broth		1
Cream confectionery		3
Cream of tartar		1
Crumbs, prepacked		1
Custard powder		1
Fish paste		1
Friar's Balsam		1
Frootic lions (date confectionery)		1
Fish cakes		1

Samples of Milk and Other Foods, etc. (Cont'd.)

	<u>Formal.</u>	<u>Informal.</u>
Fruit glace		1
Fruit juice		2
Gelatine		2
Glauber Salts		1
Ice cream		36
Ice lolly		1
Iodine, tincture of		1
Iron tonic		1
Jardox		1
Lard		2
Lemonade crystals		1
Lung syrup		1
Marshmallow cones		1
Marzipan (ground almonds)		1
Milk	72	20
Milk pudding, full-cream, canned		1
Nougat		1
Olive oil		1
Paraffin, liquid		1
Pastry mixture		1
Peaches in syrup		1
Pepper, white		1
Pepper flavoured compound		1
Pickling spice		1
Potato crisps		1
Prunes		1
Peas, canned		1
Quinine, ammoniated tincture of		1
Rennet essence		1
Rose Hip syrup		1
Sausages, pork	1	2
Sausages, meat	2	
Sausage, luncheon		1
Spirits, gin	10	
Spirits, whisky	7	
Spirits, rum	1	
Sponge mixture		1
Sugar, soft icing		1
Sweets, bubbly gum and cough sweets		2
Teaseed oil		1
Vaseline		1
Vitamin concentrate		1
Wine, port		1
Wine, sherry		1
Zinc oxide		1
<u>Total:</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>136</u>

In 12 cases samples were adversely reported upon but after careful investigation and full consultation with the Public Analyst formal proceedings were considered justified in only 2 cases.

5 of the other cases related to informal samples and 5 to formal samples and were dealt with as follows:-

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Cont'd.)

1. Milk.	Solids not fat low but no added water found. Poor quality but genuine milk.	Vendor warned.
2. Milk.	Solids not fat low but no added water found. Poor quality but genuine milk.	Vendor warned.
3. Milk.	Fat content low. Check samples in course of delivery from farm gave similar results. Average composition after bulk- ing and properly mixing all churns in consignment satisfactory.	Vendor warned and Kent C.C. requested to take up matter at farm.
4. Milk.	Slight trace of added water. Due to small puncture (occasioned by normal wear and tear) of preheater cone in pasteurising equipment.	Vendor warned and plant overhauled.
5. Channel Island Milk.	Fat content below 4%	Referred to Ministry of Food as no formal action possible by Local Authority.
6. Ammoniated Tincture of quinine.	Deficient in Ammonia. Old stock affected by evaporation.	Vendor warned and remaining stock with- drawn.
7. Jardox.	Mouldy and contaminated by corrosion from container. Old stock.	Vendor warned and remaining stock destroyed.
8. Zinc Oxide.	Old stock adversely affected by long storage and chem- ical reaction.	Vendor warned and remaining stock destroyed.
9. Port.	Alcohol content low but not possible to say whether due to dilution or evaporation. (Analysed on request).	Vendor advised of findings.
10. Imported Processed Cheese.	Manner in which fat content shown on label considered to be misleading in view of Labelling of Food Orders.	Ministry of Food Labelling Division agreed and recommended importers to change wording on label.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

This Act, replacing and (so far as the Health provisions are concerned) re-enacting the Shops Act 1954 came into operation on 1st October, 1950.

The revision of the existing registers and recording of all premises to which the Act applies has been continued and up to date records are now complete in respect of 187 premises.

Details of work carried out are as follows:-

Sanitary conveniences provided	...	6
Washing facilities provided	...	8
W.C. apartments reconditioned	...	4
W.C. apartments cleansed and redecorated		2

Exemption certificates were issued in respect of sanitary conveniences and washing facilities for 2 premises during the year.

The total number of exemption certificates in operation is now 27, 17 being in respect of sanitary accommodation and 10 in respect of washing facilities. 17 premises are involved.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The total number of distributors on the general register is 21 and of these 15 hold various licences dealing with the treatment and/or sale of designated milk.

There are 6 plants licensed in the Borough for pasteurisation of milk, one new plant being installed during the year. All these plants are kept under close supervision and samples of milk are taken regularly to ensure compliance with the prescribed statutory tests.

The effect of the transfer from the local authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of responsibility for all phases of the production of milk has become more apparent during the year. Although Folkestone was not too seriously affected, since there are only 3 producers of milk in the Borough, the national effect has unquestionably been, as feared, a disastrous reduction in the routine inspection of dairy farms, more particularly those producing undesignated milk. This effect is one which is causing considerable agitation amongst many local authorities throughout the country, especially those who have a large number of dairy farms, and many critical comments have been made deploring the lack of supervision under the new set-up. The present position, broadly speaking, is that if a bad report is received regarding a sample of milk taken in a district the local authority investigation stops short at the distributor's dairy, even though it may be established that he is receiving milk in an unsatisfactory condition. At this point the whole matter must be referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for attention with consequent unavoidable delay in continuing the investigation even though the farm involved is in the same district as the dairy. With such an arrangement the net result is a feeling of frustration by the Inspector, irritation by the dairyman who is perhaps wrongly taken to task and a general atmosphere approaching despair at the break in continuity of the investigation. Is it not a case of changing boats in the middle of the stream? I stand firm by my remarks of last year that regular and frequent inspections of producers premises,

Milk and Dairies. (Cont'd.)

with a continuity of control by local authorities, is the best method of ensuring that milk is handled at all stages from production to consumption under the cleanest possible conditions.

Despite this unsatisfactory background, however, the cleanliness of the milk distributed in the Borough was maintained at a most satisfactory level and credit is due to the dairymen for their efforts in this connection. On the few occasions when action was called for I found them anxious to co-operate and ready to implement any reasonable advice or suggestions made to obviate adverse comment

Summary of Samples Submitted for Examination.

(a) Bacteriological Examination (Milk Cleanliness Tests.)

MILK.	Total No. of samples taken.	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised.	145	48	2	87	8
T.T. Pasteurised.	30	17	1	12	-
T.T. Raw.	29	26	3	-	-
Accredited.	2	2	-	-	-
Undesignated.	60	57	2	1	-
TOTALS.	266	150	8	100	8

(b) Biological Examinations (T.B. Inoculation Test.)

MILK.	No. of samples sent for examination.	Results.
Tuberculin Tested.	3	) No evidence of) tuberculosis) in any sample.
Accredited.	1	
Undesignated.	3	

A summary of milk samples taken for chemical examination (i.e. fat content) is included elsewhere in the report.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS.

The number of licences issued in respect of designated milk is given below.

<u>No. of Licences Issued.</u>	<u>Accredited.</u>	<u>Pasteurised.</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested.</u>
Dealers within the Borough.	4	11	13
Dealers from outside the Borough (supplementary licences.)	1	5	2
Premises where milk is pasteurised.	-	6	-
<u>TOTALS.</u>	5	20	15

HOUSING.

(a) Demolition and/or Closure of Unfit Dwellings.

Restrictions on the number of new houses erected continues to preclude any possibility of really progressive radical action in this connection and only in exceptional cases is it possible to make representations for such dwellings to be dealt with.

Although no major slum clearance problem arises in Folkestone there are undoubtedly a number of houses - both singly and in groups - which fall considerably below relevant statutory standards and when the time is opportune consideration will have to be given to clearance procedure. Meanwhile action is confined to preserving them in a reasonably weatherproof condition and exhorting the tenants to have patience until circumstances allow a more positive approach to the problem.

In addition there are a considerable number of basement dwellings spread throughout the Borough and many of these are damp, gloomy, depressing rooms lacking the essential sunlight, ventilation, free air-space and other amenities, which are synonymous with healthy environmental conditions. Again, however, there seems to be no prospect of dealing with the matter until the general housing situation eases.

Details of Formal Action under Housing Acts 1936 to 1949.

Sections 11 and 12 (Demolition and Closing Orders).

No. of representations made to Local Authority	...	3
" " Closing Orders made	...	1
" " representations withdrawn (premises rendered fit after negotiations)	...	1
" " representations awaiting final consideration at end of year	...	1

(b) Reconditioning of Dwellings.

The same policy of restraint is seen when approaching the question of the proper reconditioning of houses though this is due primarily to economic hardships resulting from low rent yields. Despite constant pressure from many sides the Ministry of Health up to now have held out no hope of early legislation for revision or amendment of the Rent Restrictions Acts, without which it is difficult to see how the rapid deterioration of properties capable of repair is to be arrested except at the risk of imposing extreme hardship on owners.

For this reason many complaints are dealt with under the less sweeping nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act but such action is fundamentally wrong and evades the principle and purpose of the Housing Acts to a very large extent.

In some cases, however, proper specifications must be issued and the following summary gives details of notices served:-

No. of Informal Notices served	...	63
" " " " complied	...	57
" " Statutory " served	...	1
" " " " complied:		
(a) By owners	...	1
(b) By Local Authority		
in default	...	-
" " defects found	...	374
" " " complied	...	424

(c) Re-housing.

A considerable number of visits were made in the course of the year to investigate complaints concerning overcrowding and similar bad housing conditions. In addition all cases of Tuberculosis notified are visited on receipt of information from the Medical Officer of Health and details of sleeping accommodation, etc., for the patient obtained.

Whenever conditions which merit priority consideration for re-housing on health grounds are found appropriate recommendation is forwarded to the Housing Department.

No. of visits made in connection with re-housing	116
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FACTORIES.

Inspections of factories, workplaces and premises used by outworkers have been carried out on a routine basis and records are revised from time to time as occasion demands.

Factories. (Cont'd.)

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspection.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	N.P. 75	31)	-	-
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	P. 161	239)	21	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	13	7	-	-
TOTAL.	249	277	21	-

P. = Power.

N.P. = Non-power.

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pros- ecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspection.	By H.M. Inspection.	
Want of cleanliness.	6	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding.	1	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventiln.	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) insufficient.	1	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	27	21	-	3	-
(c) not separate for sexes.	5	5	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relat- ing to Outwork.)	7	3	-	-	-
TOTAL.	47	36	-	3	-

Factories. (Cont'd.)

3. Outworkers.

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	No-tices served.	Prose-cutions.
Making, etc. of wear-ing apparel.	6	-	-	-	-	-

(a)	No. of lists received from employers	...	...	15
(b)	" " employers concerned	...	...	8
(c)	" " outworkers involved	...	...	4
(d)	" " " in (c) living outside Borough	...	...	1
(e)	" " lists received from outside authorities	...	...	3
(f)	" " outworkers involved	...	...	3

All outworkers living in the Borough are visited for routine check purposes on receipt of notification.

RODENT CONTROL.

(Information supplied by Mr. L.F. Pattman, Authorised Officer for Rodent Control.)

In March of this year the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 replaced the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act which had been in force since 1919.

Since the war considerable research has been carried out regarding the habits of rats and mice and to determine the best methods of reducing their numbers. It is therefore not surprising that the new Act reflects a somewhat different approach to the subject.

The new Act places upon the Local Authority the obligation to ensure that as far as practicable its area is kept free from rats and mice, and to require owners as well as occupiers to carry out the necessary operations for the purpose; under the old Act the primary duty was laid upon the individual. It also places upon an occupier the duty to give notice of the existence of rats or mice on his property, thus furnishing evidence which may lead to the source of an infestation of a locality. A further improvement over the former Act is the power to require work of a structural nature to be carried out for proofing premises against infestation by rats or mice.

One Rodent Operator is employed full-time upon surface infestation, and treatment of sewers is carried out by two men loaned from the Borough Surveyor's staff.

These men attend periodical lectures where they learn the results of research referred to earlier, and there can be no doubt that their work has benefited therefrom.

(a) Surface Control.

Lands and premises visited by Rodent Operator ... 620
 Infestations found ... 432

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
(a) Notification by occupier.	103	85	188
(b) Independent investigation.	132	112	244
<u>TOTAL.</u>	235	197	432

Estimated kill as a result of action with poison and traps.

	Rats.	Mice.
Poison.	1120*	) 448
Traps.	75	
<u>TOTAL.</u>	1195	448

* Figure given is an estimated kill on a predetermined formula and of this number 111 bodies were recovered and destroyed.

Visits recorded by Rodent Operator ... 2826

Corporation properties ... 169
 Business and miscellaneous premises ... 696
 Dwellings ... 1949
 Agricultural premises ... 12
2826

Weight of plain bait laid ... 260 lbs.
 " " poison " " ... 142 lbs.
 " " " " taken ... 28 lbs.

(b) Sewer Control.

Treatment of the sewers was carried out at six monthly intervals during the year and the results are given as over:-

1950	Area	MANHOLES.			AVERAGE PRE-BAIT TAKE.			
		Total in area.	No. not baited.	No. baited.	Complete Take.	Partial Take.	Total Takes.	No Takes.
February	1	305	253	52	9	7	16	36
	2	191	58	133	31	27	58	75
	3	263	190	73	20	8	28	45
	4	283	172	111	8	2	10	101
	5	62	40	22	-	-	-	22
TOTAL:		1104	713	391	68	44	112	279
August	1	305	229	76	8	1	9	67
	2	191	79	112	41	11	52	60
	3	263	191	72	12	6	18	54
	4	283	226	57	10	11	21	36
	5	62	52	10	-	-	-	10
TOTAL:		1104	777	327	71	29	100	227

Area 1 - Is that part of the town North of railway East of Cherry Garden Avenue.

Area 2 - South of railway East of Guildhall Street.

Area 3 - South of railway between Guildhall Street and Coolinge Lane.

Area 4 - To Cheriton from Cherry Garden Avenue.

Area 5 - To Sandgate from Coolinge Lane.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no sites in the Borough licensed under the Public Health Act for the reception of caravans, etc., and therefore no problem arises in this connection.

Licences for individual caravans were issued in 7 cases, usually periods of either 6 or 12 months, subject to strict conditions relating to water supply, sanitary arrangements, refuse disposal, etc., but in 2 cases these licences were negatived due to permission for their use being refused under Town Planning Regulations.

The caravans lawfully in use were visited periodically to ensure compliance with licence conditions and no necessity for formal action has arisen.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court proceedings were taken during the year as follows:-

Acts or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Default or Offence.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3.	Selling to the prejudice of purchaser whisky containing added water.	Convicted and fined.	£10.-.-d.	£1.5.-d.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3.	Selling to the prejudice of purchaser gin containing added water.	Convicted and fined.	£5.-.-d.	£1.5.-d.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 9.	Selling a loaf of bread intended but unfit for human consumption.	Convicted and fined.	£10.-.-d.	Nil.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13.	4 charges relating to dirty condition of bakehouse premises.	Convicted and fined.	£2.-.-d. in each case.	Nil.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13.	4 charges relating to dirty condition of cafe premises.	Convicted and fined.	£10.-.-d.	Nil.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 24(c).	Selling milk to which water had been added.	Convicted and fined.	£10.-.-d.	£8.8.-d.
Public Health (Preservatives, etc.) in Food Regulations, 1925-1940, Art. 4.	Sale of article of food (Chellies) not included in schedule to Regulations to which preservative had been added.	Case dismissed on submission that preservative was of necessity introduced by use of fruit juice, and that label used had been approved by Ministry of Food. (There was no indication on label that fruit juice was, in fact, a constituent)	Nil.	Application for costs dismissed.

PORT HEALTH DUTIES.

Full statistical details of the work carried out at the Harbour are incorporated in the report of the Port Medical Officer which has already been submitted to the Council.

At the risk of repetition, however, it is worthy of mention that some 727 visits were made to the port to meet incoming passenger and cargo vessels. This duty entails considerable Saturday, Sunday and evening work and especially during the busy summer months tends to have a disruptive effect on other duties since Inspectors must be allowed compensatory time off to conform to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service relating to hours of duty.

Part IV.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

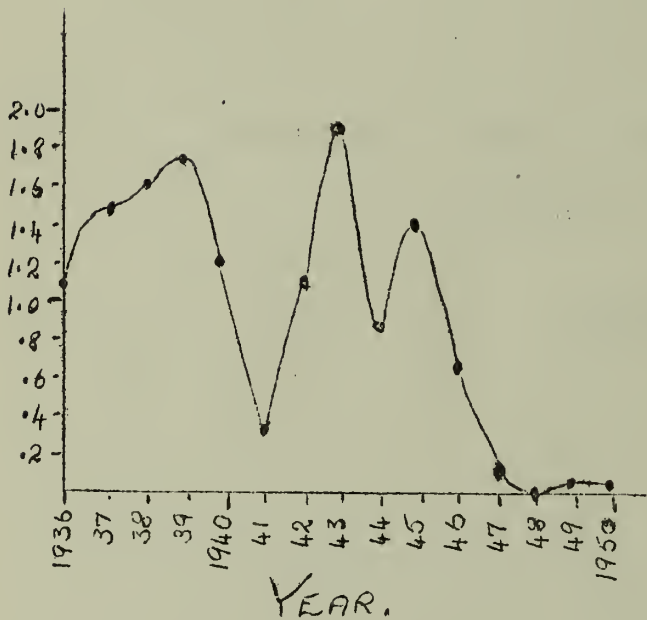
DIPHTHERIA.

One case of Laryngeal Diphtheria, a girl aged 6½ years, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. This child had been immunized.

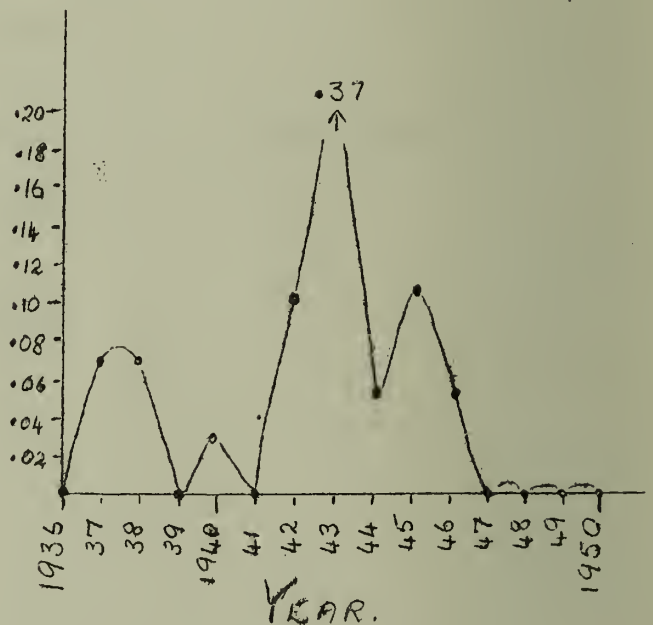
Two suspected cases, children aged 3 and 4 years respectively were also admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and subsequently diagnosed as Acute Tonsillitis.

Active immunization was commenced in this Borough towards the end of 1941 and as will be seen from the graphs below, showing the annual number of cases of Diphtheria and the annual death rate per thousand population during the past 15 years, has given gratifying results; only 6 cases have been notified during the past four years and no deaths recorded.

Annual number of Cases
of Diphtheria per
1,000 population.



Annual number of Deaths
from Diphtheria per
1,000 population.



DYSENTERY, Sonne.

The one Military case notified, a young soldier of 18 years, was admitted to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe.

The suspected source of infection was unknown.

ERYSIPELAS.

Approximately three-quarters of the 26 cases notified were between the ages of 25-64, one was a schoolboy of 7, and the remaining six were over 65 years.

Two males, aged 84 and 42 years and both suffering from Erysipelas of the face, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and the Ashford Isolation Hospital respectively for further treatment.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

Four suspected cases were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital during the year.

Premature twins, aged 2 weeks, were suffering from Marasmus; a child of 6 months who had been admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Military Families Hospital was subsequently transferred to the Buckland Hospital, Dover as ? pyloric spasm; the fourth patient was a baby of 10 weeks.

MALARIA "Abroad."

Both the Military cases of Malaria notified, contacted whilst the patients were serving abroad, were admitted to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe.

MEASLES.

The majority of the 130 cases were notified during May-August; there has been a big reduction compared with 1949 when there were 967 civilian cases.

Two-thirds (87) were infants under the age of 5 years, 59 were school children and 4 over the age of 15 years.

A baby, aged 4 months, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital from the Military Families Transit Camp at the Royal Pavilion Hotel.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.

The one case notified, a woman aged 26 and the wife of a soldier, had been admitted to the Military Families Hospital at Shorncliffe and was later transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

MUMPS.

Of the two military cases admitted to hospital one went to the Dover Isolation Hospital and the other to the Ashford Isolation Hospital.

POLIOMYELITIS - Infantile Paralysis.

(a) Paralytic.

The three civilian cases and the one military case were all admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

One of the civilians, a woman aged 50 years, had been on holiday in the Borough; the second case, a woman of 36 years, was the wife of a soldier stationed at Shorncliffe, and the remaining patient was a girl of 3 years.

(b) Non-Paralytic.

The only case notified, a soldier aged 18 years stationed at Shorncliffe Camp, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

(c) Suspected Cases.

Two brothers, aged 5 and 6 years respectively, and a young soldier of 18, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation. The disease was not confirmed in any of the three cases.

PNEUMONIA.

55 civilians and 7 military cases were notified during 1950; this was 35 fewer than for 1949.

Approximately one-third of the civilians were aged 14 years or under, one third between 15-64, and the remainder (17) over 65 years.

Three of the civilians (aged 7 months, 10 years and 49 years respectively) were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

All the 7 military cases were admitted to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe.

SCARLET FEVER.

Where the disease was uncomplicated, and suitable conditions were available, the patients were nursed at home.

Of the 47 civilian cases 26 were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital, 2 to the Ashford Isolation Hospital, and 19 nursed at home.

Twelve were infants under 5 years of age, 30 were school-children, 4 between 15-24 years and the remaining case (mother of one of the infant patients) aged 42. In three instances there were 2 cases from the same family.

One suspected case, a boy of 5 years who was subsequently diagnosed as suffering from Tonsillitis, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

The one military case was admitted to the Cambridge Hospital at Aldershot.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Only 5 of the 125 cases notified were over the aged of 15 years, 50 were school children and 70 infants under 5 years.

Two complicated cases, aged 2 and 5 years respectively, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. A child of 3 months was admitted to the Military Families Hospital, Shorncliffe, from the Families Transit Camp at the Royal Pavilion Hotel.

The disease appeared to be general throughout the year but with a slight rise towards the end of December; there was, however, a big reduction in the cases notified compared with 343 for 1949.

CHICKENPOX.

One military case, a soldier aged 18 years, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

FOOD POISONING.

A suspected case of food poisoning was reported but after investigation this was not confirmed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE 1950.

Notified cases of Infectious Disease among the civilian population during 1950.

DISEASE.	Under 1 year	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	All Age
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	14	6	26
Measles.	5	41	43	37	2	3	-	1	-	130
Meningococcal Meningitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia.	1	5	3	5	3	2	7	12	17	55
Poliomyelitis- Paralytic.	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Scarlet Fever.	-	3	9	22	8	4	1	-	-	47
Whooping Cough.	4	32	54	50	-	-	5	-	-	125
TOTALS:	8	81	90	116	13	9	21	27	23	388

Ward Distribution of Cases of Infectious Diseases among the Civilian Population during 1950.

DISEASE.	Central	Cheriton	East	Foord	Harbour	Harvey	Morehall	Park	Sandgate	TOTAL
Diphtheria.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas.	1	1	11	4	3	1	4	1	-	26
Measles.	30	17	6	9	19	18	9	13	9	130
Meningococcal Meningitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia.	4	8	5	2	10	8	10	4	4	55
Poliomyelitis- Paralytic.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	1	3
Scarlet Fever.	1	14	3	4	3	6	9	1	6	47
Whooping Cough.	11	16	22	5	12	2	35	6	16	125
TOTALS:	47	57	48	24	47	36	67	25	37	388

Summary of Civilian and Military Cases of Infectious
Disease, etc. (other than Tuberculosis) Notified,
Admitted to Hospital, Died, etc.

Disease.	Notifica-		Admitted to		Admitted to		Civilians	Civilian
	tions		Isolation		General or		Nursed at	Deaths.
	Confirmed.		Hospital.		Mil. Hospl.		Home.	
	Civ.	Mil.	Civ.	Mil.	Civ.	Mil.		
Chickenpox.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria "Suspect"	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, Sonne.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas.	26	-	2	-	-	-	24	-
Gastro-Enteritis								
"Suspect"	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria "Abroad."	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Measles.	130	-	1	-	-	-	129	-
Meningococcal								
Meningitis.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mumps.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis -								
Paralytic.	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
"Suspect."	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	55	7	-	-	3	7	52	18
Scarlet Fever.	47	1	28	-	-	1	19	-
" " Suspect.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	125	-	2	-	1	-	122	-
TOTALS:	388	13	47	6	4	11	546	18

TUBERCULOSIS.

(a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925,
and Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action under the above two sections was taken during the year.

(b) New cases and mortality during 1950.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
15-24	5	8	-	1	-	-	-	1
25-34	3	7	-	2	-	2	-	3
35-44	4	2	1	-	2	-	1	-
45-55	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
56-64	3	-	1	-	4	1	-	-
65 (and up- wards)	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

Nu. of deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1
" " " " unnotified Tuberculosis:	...	
(a) Pulmonary	...	2
(b) Non-pulmonary	...	3
" " new cases of Tuberculosis admitted to hospital during the year:		
(a) Pulmonary	...	14
(b) Non-pulmonary	...	2

(c) Number of cases on Tuberculosis Register at beginning and end of year.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register at 1.1.50.	151	108	35	19	291
Primary notifications.	25	21	6	4	54
Other Additions.	9	9	-	3	21
Total:	165	158	39	26	366
Removed (Died, Left District, Recovered, etc.)	59	44	19	10	132
On Register at 31.12.50.	104	94	20	16	234

(d) New cases of Tuberculosis during 1950 - Ward Distribution.

	Central	St. Albans	St. Paul	St. Peter	St. Vincent	St. Mary	St. John	St. George	St. Andrew	TOTAL
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
5-14	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	7
15-24	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	14
25-34	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	4	2	12
35-44	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	7
45-54	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
55-64	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
65 and upwards.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Totals:	3	8	5	9	4	5	6	6	8	54

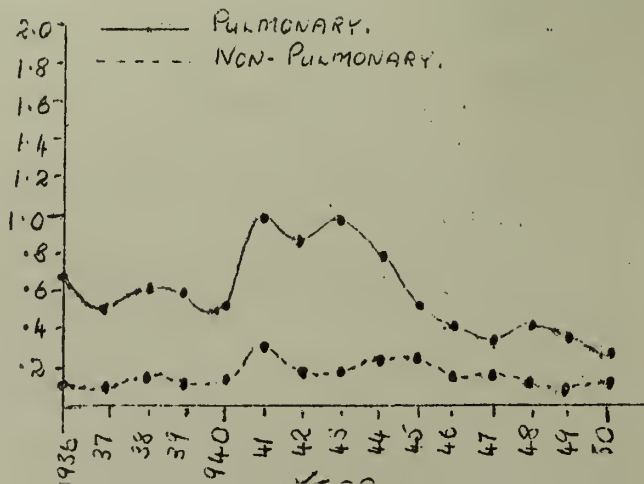
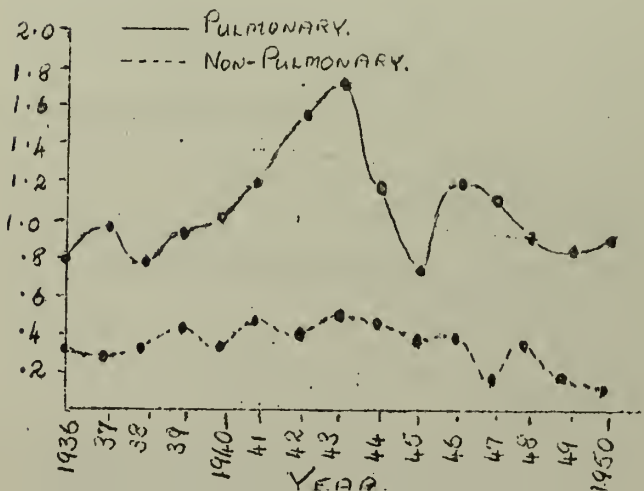
(e) Notifications of, and deaths from, Tuberculosis during the past 15 years.

From the two graphs below it will be seen that the notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis showed a steep rise during the war years, the peak being reached in 1943, but the rate now is approximately the same as that for 1937, i.e., 0.95 per 1,000 population.

Deaths from Tuberculosis also showed a marked increase from 1941-44 but the steady reduction since then has been maintained.

Annual Notifications of Tuberculosis per 1,000 population.

Annual Deaths from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population.



(f) New cases of Tuberculosis during 1950 - Occupation of Patients.

<u>Occupation.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Bricklayer.	1	-	-	-	1
Clerk.	2	3	1	-	6
Coal distributor.	1	-	-	-	1
Dental mechanic.	1	-	-	-	1
Domestic servant.	-	1	-	-	1
Gardener.	1	-	-	-	1
Hotel worker.	1	-	-	-	1
Housewife.	-	12	-	3	15
Infant.	-	2	1	-	3
Instrument maker.	1	-	-	-	1
Medical practitioner.	1	-	-	-	1
Motor engineer, retired.	1	-	-	-	1
Nurse.	1	1	-	-	2
Painter and decorator.	1	-	-	-	1
Printer.	1	-	-	-	1
Railway employee.	2	-	-	-	2
School-child.	3	2	3	1	9
Teacher.	1	-	-	-	1
Unknown.	1	-	1	-	2
Upholsterer.	1	-	-	-	1
Window cleaner.	2	-	-	-	2
<u>TOTALS.</u>	23	21	6	4	54

Part V.

PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Department,
Foord Road,
FOLKESTONE.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit the Annual Report on the medical aspect of the working of the Port of Folkestone for 1950. This will eventually form a section of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

On the 28th December, 1950, Dr. G.J.V. Crosby resigned after more than 4 years service and I took over the duties as Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens

The boat services during the year have been as follows:

- (a) From -1st January to 31st December, 1950.
Daily service to and from Calais.
- (b) From 21st June to 7th October, 1950.
Daily service to and from Boulogne. (Evenings).
- (c) From 1st July to 10th September, 1950.
Daily service to and from Boulogne. (Mornings).
- (d) From 7th July to 17th September, 1950.
Twice weekly service to and from Flushing. (Arrived at Folkestone on Fridays and Sundays).
- (e) From 14th July to 7th October, 1950.
Motor car service (passengers and cars) daily to and from Calais.

The usual cargo service has been maintained on alternate days to and from Calais and Boulogne.

There has been a slight drop in the number of passengers arriving at and departing from the Port compared with 1949 but were still very much higher than those for 1948, the gross figures for the past three years being:

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
Inwards.	141,660.	252,145.	250,002.
Outwards.	133,680.	231,310.	223,446.

The number of Aliens arriving has, however, increased and as the figures below will show nearly twice as many arrived in 1950 compared with 1948:

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
Arriving.	34,958.	52,246.	61,840.
Examined	3,029.	5,213.	7,447.
Certificates issued.	4.	10.	7.
Percentage examined.	8.7	10.	12.

Altogether 7,447 Aliens were examined by the Medical Inspector of Aliens during the year. This figure shows an increase of 2,234 over 1949. Consequently the Port Medical staff were very busy, especially during the Summer months.

I have formed the opinion, having held the appointment of Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens from 28th October, 1949, to 28th December, 1950, that it would be far more satisfactory if complete medical examinations were undertaken by recognised Medical Boards in the countries of origin, within seven days of the date of departure of the Alien for Britain from his or her own country. This could be supplemented by a superficial examination at the Port of entry in Britain on the boat's arrival, and would be mainly to exclude the presence of acute or infectious disease.

The reason for my view that this would be the most efficient arrangement is the great shortage of time at the harbour between arrival of the boat and departure of the boat train, often not more than half-an-hour, and it is not possible to examine in detail thirty or forty people in this time, and it is certainly not possible to exclude the presence of various serious diseases such as Diabetes, Tuberculosis, kidney disease, etc., which may interfere with the capacity of the Alien to support himself or herself, in such a short time. Also pregnancy in its early stages may pass unrecognised.

In order to make the best use of the time available for the examinations, the practice of performing the examinations on board, before the disembarkation, has been continued.

Apart from these suggestions towards increasing the efficiency of the work carried out at the harbour, I can say that the existing arrangements have gone as smoothly as could be expected and this is due firstly to the hard work of the medical and nursing staff, and secondly to the unfailing co-operation with us of the Immigration Officials, Customs Officials and Ships Staffs.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R.F.H. McELLICOTT,

Port Medical Officer.

I. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port during the Year ended 31st December, 1950.

TABLE A.

	Num- ber	Tonnage	Number Inspected	By the Medi- cal Offi- cer of Health	By the Sani- tary Insp- ector	Num- ber of insp- ections made by Sani- tary Insp- ectors	Num- ber re- ported to be defec- tive	Num- ber of ves- sels on which def- ects were reme- died	Number of ves- sels on which defects were found and re- ported to Min- istry of Transport Surveyors	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, dur- ing the voyage infec- tious disease on board.
Foreign (Steamers... (* Motor... Sailing... Fishing...)	1,035 5 -	944,260 1,853 -			11 1 -	921 1 -				
Total Foreign ...	1,040	946,113	Nil		12	922	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coast- wise (Steamers... (* Motor... Sailing... Fishing...)	24 - - -	19,523 - - -			2 - - -	2 - - -				
Total Coastwise ...	24	19,523	Nil		2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Foreign and Coastwise ..	1,064	965,436	Nil		14	924	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

II. - CHARACTER OF TRAFFIC OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1950.

No. of Passengers.	1st Class	2nd class	Trans-migrants.
Inwards	250,002		Nil.
Outwards... ..	225,446		Nil.

(b) Cargo Traffic.

Principal imports:

Dates, nuts, fruit, vegetables, poultry, meat products, preserved fruit, fish, wines, horses and general cargo of miscellaneous character.

Principal exports:

Motor cars, horses, machinery and general merchandise.

(c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive.

Calais, Boulogne and Flushing.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

Until the 28th December, 1950, these duties were carried out by Dr. G.J.V. Crosby and four Assistant Medical Inspectors. After that date Dr. R.F.H. McElligott was appointed Medical Inspector of Aliens and the number of Assistants reduced to three.

Rooms are available on the train departure platform on the quay, but in order to make the best use of the limited time available the practice of carrying out the medical examinations in cabins on board passenger ships has been continued.

A trained Nurse is present during the inspection of females.

An analysis of Aliens referred by the Immigration Officer for medical examination during 1950 is as follows:-

	<u>Number Examined.</u>	<u>Certificates Issued.</u>
(1) Ministry of Labour permits.	6,482	2
(2) Immigrants without M.L. permits.	164	1
(3) Others remaining more than 3 months and intending to take up employment.	777	-
(4) Students.	7	-
(5) Visiting for health reasons.	9	2
(6) Appearing to the Immigration Officer to be:-		
(a) not in robust health.	8	2
	<u>7,447</u>	<u>7</u>

The Annual Return by the Medical Inspector of Aliens is shown on page 58.

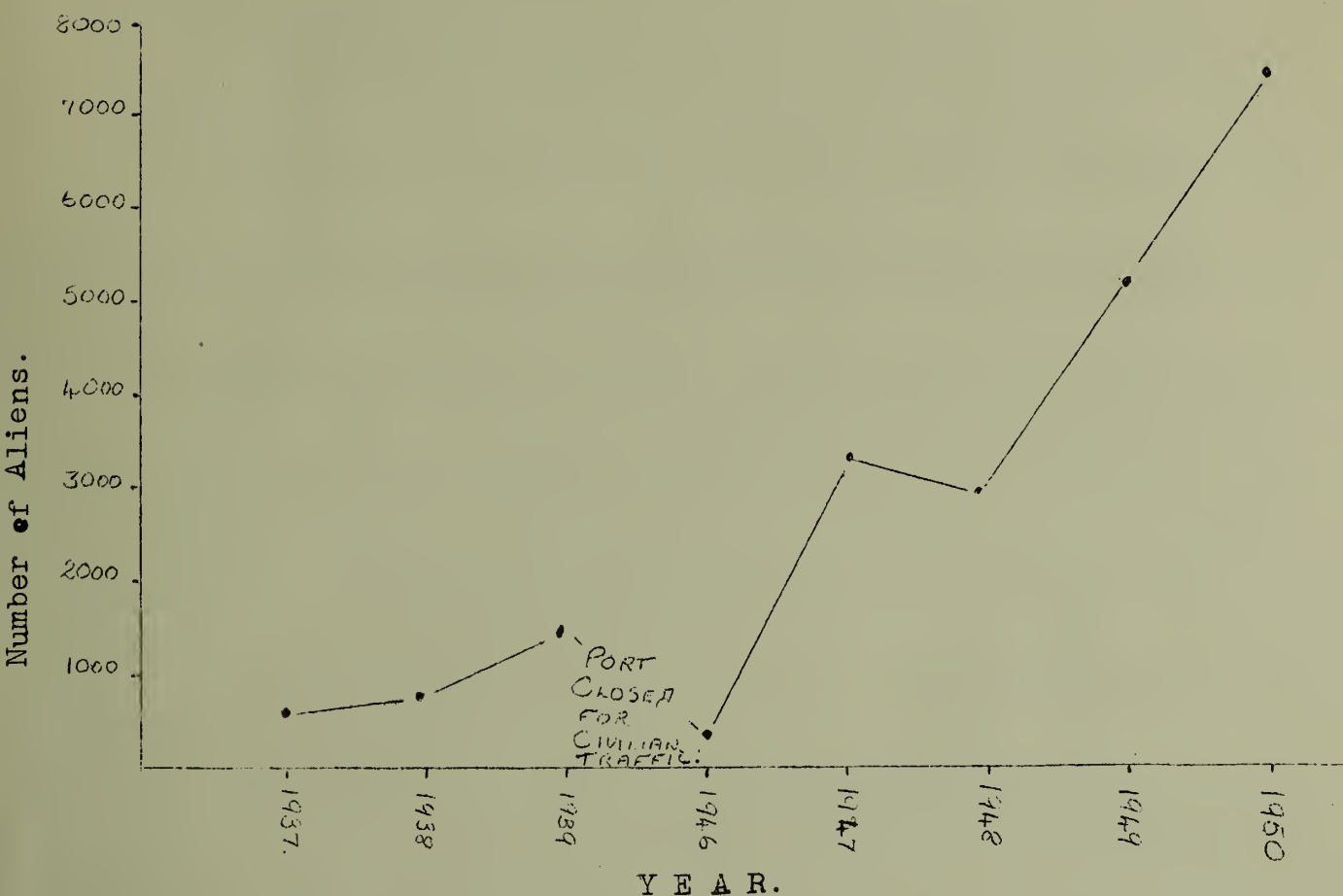
Annual Return by the Medical Inspector
of Aliens for the Year ended 31st December, 1950.

- 52 -

(a) Total number of Aliens landing at the Port ..	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detailed examination by the Medical Inspector	Certificates issued.					Trans-migrants
				Lunatic or M.D.	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically incapacitated	Suffering from acute infectious disease	Land- ing necessary for adequate medical examination (e)	
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer (for medical reasons)	61,837	-	7,444	-	-	4	-	-	-
(c) Transmigrants	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total Aliens arriving at the Port ..	61,840	-	7,447	-	3	4	-	-	5

Total number of vessels carrying Alien passengers ... 808.
Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector ... 568.

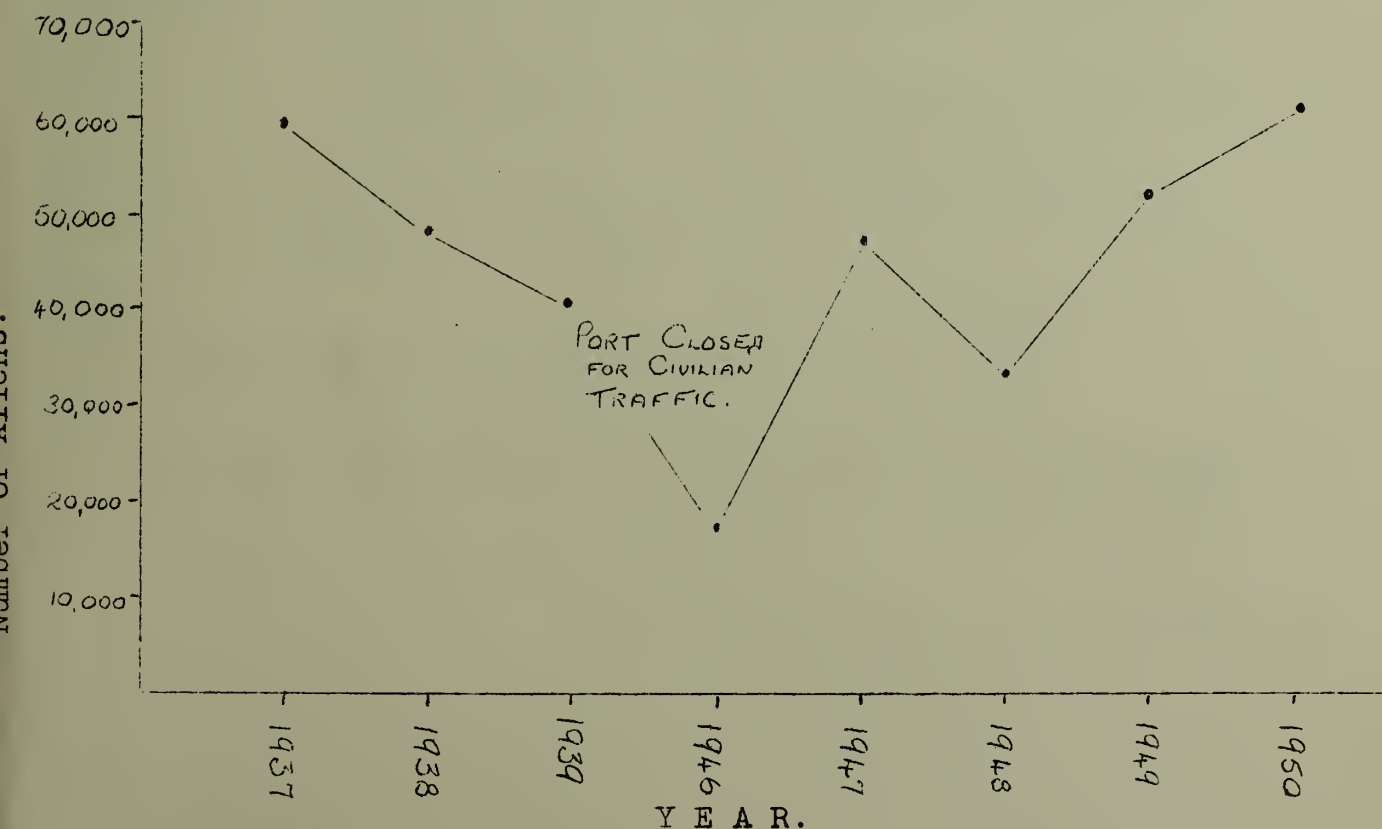
Chart showing Aliens Medically Examined since 1937.



Remarks:

- 1946 - all passenger services discontinued during November.
- 1947 - all passenger services withdrawn on 3rd November until end of year.
- 1948 - regular passenger services commenced on 8th May.

Chart showing Total Number of Aliens Arriving since 1937.



See above remarks re 1946, 1947 and 1948.

III. - WATER SUPPLY.

- (1) Source of supply for - (a) The port. (b) Shipping.

The water is supplied by the Folkestone Waterworks Company.
A small quantity of water, used for a water crane and sanitary conveniences, is drawn by the British Railway authorities from a source on their own property.

- (2) Hydrants and hosepipes. What precautions are taken against contamination?

Hydrants on quays. Short hosepipe to ship used for watering purposes only. Samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination.

- (3) Number of water boats and their sanitary condition.

Nil.

IV. - PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1935 to 1945.

- (1) Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health:

The arrangements are strictly in accordance with the Port Sanitary Regulations.

- (2) Boarding of vessels on arrival:

All passenger vessels met on arrival by Medical Officer of Health or his Deputy and Sanitary Inspector. Cargo vessels visited within short time of arrival by Sanitary Inspector.

- (3) Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, information from pilots, Customs Officers, etc.):

All vessels met by H.M. Customs and quarantine questions put to the Master before any communication with shore allowed.

- (4) Mooring Stations designated under Article 10:

- (a) Within the docks.

Their place of mooring, discharge or loading.

- (b) Outside the docks.

A point one mile South by West of Harbour Pier Head.

- (5) Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14:

Nil.

- (6) Experience of working of Article 16.

No experience so far.

(7) What, if any, arrangements have been made for:-

(a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination.

Rooms are provided on the train departure platform for the medical inspection of Aliens. Cabins on board Passenger Boats are also available and regularly used.

(b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles:

No facilities exist for cleansing of persons on the harbour. Baths available under the auspices of Folkestone Corporation. Ships' quarters disinfected after infection. Clothing and other articles submitted to steam disinfection.

(c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations:

Prolonged detention not envisaged. If necessary provision would be made at Dover Isolation Hospital.

(d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other infectious diseases:

Smallpox cases would be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford. Accommodation for other cases of infectious disease would either be at the Dover or Ashford Isolation Hospitals or arranged by the South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee.

(e) Ambulance Service.

Patients suffering from Smallpox or Typhus Fever would be removed by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service, and all other cases of infectious disease by the Kent County Ambulance Service.

(f) Supervision of Contacts.

Names and addresses taken and forwarded to Medical Officer of Health of area to which the contacts are proceeding.

(8) and

(9) Arrangements for bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague and other bacteriological or pathological examinations:

Facilities exist for examination of bacteriological and pathological requirements at the County Laboratory at Maidstone, with which the Port Medical Officer is in telephonic communication.

- (10) Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment; also as to the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen:

Where necessary full information supplied to seamen concerned.

Clinics are held at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, and at Ashford.

- (11) Arrangements for the internment of dead:

Adequate. Mortuary available.

THE PARROTS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) REGULATIONS, 1930.

One parrot was landed - the owner producing a Ministry of Health authorisation to allow the bird to remain in the country for theatrical performances over a specified period.

A second parrot was also landed - a Ministry of Health authorisation had been secured. In this case the bird was in transit to the U.S.A.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers	Crew		
Diphtheria "suspect"	1	-	1	-

The patient, a female aged 52 years, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and later confirmed as suffering from Acute Tonsillitis.

Table "D" shows a "Nil" return.

V. - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague.

(a) In ships in the port:

The nature of the cargoes of vessels trading at this port is not such that would be likely to attract rats in quantity, there being no grain or foodstuffs of that nature discharged here.

The Port Sanitary Inspectors, during the course of inspection, ascertain any undue prevalence of rats.

(b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, &c., in the vicinity of the port:

There are no warehouses or wharfs of that nature in the vicinity of the Port. Periodical inspections by the Port Sanitary Inspectors and attention of the British Railways, Southern Region, called to any undue prevalence of rats.

(2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and shore:

Not found necessary.

(3) Methods of deratisation of:-

(a) Ships.

Fumigation, when necessary, by Dover Port Health Staff.

(b) Premises in the vicinity of docks or quays.

Dealt with by Rat Officer of the British Railways, Southern Region. If required assistance given by the Borough Rodent Operator.

(4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore:

Periodical inspections.

(5) Rat-proofing:

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, &c., rat-proof?

No warehouses other than those used by H.M. Customs for bonded goods.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing:

(i) in ships:

Nil.

(ii) on shore:

New concrete floor to H.M. Customs warehouses.

Tables "E," "F," "G" and "H" all show a "Nil" return.

VI. - HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of vessel.	Number inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	11.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Other nations	3.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

BRITISH VESSELS.

Those entering this Port from Calais and Boulogne are either owned or on charter by the British Railways.

FOREIGN VESSELS.

- (1) Bi-weekly passenger service from Holland (Flushing) during Summer season (July - September).
- (2) Occasional holiday craft or small trader.

VII. - FOOD INSPECTION.

- (1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1938, and the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940.

All cargoes inspected.

Summary of Foodstuffs imported:

FOODSTUFF.	BOULOGNE.		CALAIS.		OSTEND.	
	tons.	cwts.	tons.	cwts.	tons.	cwts.
Dates.	1565	9	250	8	-	-
Nuts.	276	1	23	5	-	-
Fruit and Vegetables.	272	2	99	15	14	5
Poultry	91	11	-	-	-	-
Meat Products	83	1	366	15	-	-
Preserved Fruit	35	8	257	14	-	-
Fish	11	13	12	2	-	-
Shellfish	-	11	-	-	-	-
Tomato Puree	-	-	-	8	-	-
	2335	16	1010	7	14	5

Grand Total: 3,360 tons 8 cwts.

Foodstuffs Condemned.

		<u>cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Periwinkles	- 10 bags.	10.	-
Smoked cod fillets	- 40 cases.	6.	-
Hams, bacon and sausages	- 1 case.	-	45.
Salami and other sausage products	- 1 case.	-	34.
Olives and olive oil	- 1 case.	-	5.
<u>Total:</u> 16 cwts. 84 lbs.			

Total number of visits to Port ... 727.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1957.

During the year 2 consignments of meat products were landed without Official Certificates of Inspection and were detained; in one case Statutory Notices forbidding further removal, except for purposes of re-exportation, being served in accordance with the Regulations.

The necessary documents were, however, later produced and in these circumstances the meat products were released.

(2) Shell-fish: Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948.

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of this Authority.

(3) Number of Samples of Food examined by:-

(a) Bacteriologist: Nil.

(b) Analyst: 5 samples.

<u>Nature of Sample.</u>	<u>Result of Analysis.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Dates.	Free from infestation, sulphur dioxide and fumigating compounds.	The sample passes as genuine.
Canned Luncheon Meat.	Preservatives absent and no metallic or chemical contamination. The gelatine was sound, and there was no evolution of gas on opening.	The sample called for no adverse remarks.
Salami.	Had a definitely musty odour not only on the outside but also in the interior of the product. No evidence of the mould having penetrated through the skin of the sausage and the fat gives no evidence at all of rancidity. Preservatives absent.	There is therefore no chemical evidence requiring the condemnation of the Salami.

<u>Nature of Sample.</u>	<u>Result of Analysis.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Saucisson Mortabelle	Cooked sausage free from preservatives and mould. The "blisters" Are due to fat aggregates. This fat is in sound condition and free from rancidity.	Genuine.
Tomato Puree.	Contains less than 10 parts per million of copper, equivalent to less than 40 parts per million on the dry matter.. Free from preservatives and contains negligible amount of tin.	The sample complies with the agreed standards.

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Part VI.

METEOROLOGY.

THE METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF WEATHER SERVICE

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1950.

Information supplied by E.L. Allman, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

1 89 1

Month.	Air Pressure at M.S.L. (Millibars)			Temperature (Degrees F.)							Sunshine (Hours)			Rainfall (Inches)		Humi- dity.	
	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Mean Dry	Mean Wet	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean 4 ft. in ground	No. of Ground Frosts.	TOTAL	Daily Average	Days of Sunshine	Sunniest Day	TOTAL	Days of Rain (Over .01)		Greatest fall in one day
January.	1021.4	1035.2	1006.1	40.2	39.0	44.6	36.7	48.6	8	54.5	1.76	17	7.1	1.34	12	.36	88.0
February.	1008.4	1026.4	987.0	44.1	42.4	49.1	39.1	46.7	8	86.4	3.1	21	9.3	3.65	13	.51	86.2
March.	1020.3	1036.3	1006.0	47.0	44.5	52.0	41.6	47.5	4	137.9	4.4	27	10.5	.83	10	.22	81.8
April.	1009.2	1021.8	992.5	48.1	44.7	53.8	40.8	49.3	4	177.1	5.9	27	12.6	2.44	16	.77	77.0
May.	1016.8	1024.7	1002.9	54.2	50.6	60.2	47.2	52.1	-	215.1	6.94	28	14.0	1.27	12	.43	77.9
June.	1016.6	1025.2	1000.9	62.5	57.8	67.6	55.7	57.6	-	284.0	9.47	30	14.5	0.80	9	.25	74.5
July.	1014.1	1024.4	1006.0	63.6	59.6	68.6	56.5	60.8	-	216.6	6.99	31	14.4	5.12	17	.40	78.1
August	1012.4	1025.1	1000.9	64.6	60.0	69.7	57.2	62.1	-	205.4	6.6	30	12.9	2.51	16	.57	75.0
September.	1011.7	1025.3	999.6	58.7	55.0	64.2	52.9	61.5	-	134.2	4.47	25	9.8	2.05	20	.55	78.0
October.	1018.0	1032.6	1005.9	52.4	49.4	57.5	48.0	58.1	2	123.8	4.00	26	9.2	0.78	11	.21	80.2
November.	1006.5	1025.1	977.5	45.5	45.5	50.2	41.1	53.5	5	65.0	2.16	21	6.9	6.45	21	.94	87.2
December.	1008.8	1022.4	994.0	35.4	55.9	39.2	32.0	48.6	17	36.5	1.18	15	6.1	2.85	18	.59	83.8
Heights above (Barometer Cistern 150 ft. Mean Sea Level (Rain Gauge Site 128 ft.				Heights (Rim of Rain Gauge 12 ins. above (Thermometers 4 ft. Ground (Sunshine Recorder 27 ft.				Warmest Day (81°F) - 5 June, 1950. Coldest Day (25°F) - 5 Dec., 1950.									

Heights above (Barometer Cistern 150 ft. Heights (Rim of Rain Gauge 12 ins. Warmest Day (81°F) - 5 June, 1950.
Mean Sea Level (Rain Gauge Site 128 ft. above (Thermometers 4 ft. Coldest Day (25°F) - 5 Dec., 1950.
Ground (Sunshine Recorder 27 ft.

